UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF VERMONT

ALICE H. ALLEN, et al.

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V

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DAIRY FARMERS OF AMERICA, *

INC., et al.

* CIVIL FILE NO. 09-230

STATUS CONFERENCE Tuesday, September 29, 2015 Burlington, Vermont

BEFORE:

THE HONORABLE CHRISTINA R. REISS Chief District Judge

APPEARANCES:

BRENT W. JOHNSON, ESQ., and KIT A. PIERSON, ESQ., Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll PLLC, 1100 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Attorneys for the Plaintiffs

ROBERT G. ABRAMS, ESQ. and DANYLL W. FOIX, ESQ., BakerHostetler LLP, Washington Square, Suite 1100, 1050 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C.; Attorneys for the Plaintiffs

Appearances Cont'd...

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APPEARANCES CONTINUED:

- ANDREW D. MANITSKY, ESQ., Lynn, Lynn, Blackman & Manitsky, P.C., 76 St. Paul Street, Suite 400, Burlington, Vermont; Attorney for the Plaintiffs
- STEVEN R. KUNEY, ESQ. Williams & Connolly LLP, 725 Twelfth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Attorney for Defendant Dairy Farmers of America, Inc.
- CRAIG S. NOLAN, ESQ., Sheehey, Furlong & Behm, P.C., 30 Main Street, Burlington, Vermont; Attorney for the Defendant
- DANIEL J. SMITH, ESQ., Northeast Dairy Compact Commission Executive Director, 16 State Street, Montpelier, Vermont; Attorney for the Intervenors
- RICHARD T. CASSIDY, ESQ., Hoff Curtis, 100 Main Street, Burlington, Vermont; Attorney for the Intervenors

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2015 1 (The following was held in open court at 10:02 a.m.) 2 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Your Honor, the matter 3 before the Court is civil case number 09-230, Alice 4 5 Allen, et al., versus Dairy Farmers of America, et al. 6 Representing the plaintiffs are attorneys Kit Pierson, 7 Brent Johnson, Robert Abrams, Danyll Foix and Andrew 8 Manitsky. Representing the defendants are attorneys Steven Kuney and Craig Nolan. 9 And we are here for a status conference. 10 11 THE COURT: Good morning. 12 MR. PIERSON: Good morning, your Honor. 13 MR. ABRAMS: Good morning, your Honor. 14 MR. KUNEY: Good morning. THE COURT: We don't usually have this well 15 16 attended a status conference, but I am glad everybody is 17 here. My goal is to set a course for going forward. 18 19 has been -- I am going to have a candid conversation 20 with you. It's been my observation that there has been chaos north of the V and that neither class counsel nor 21 22 subclass representatives are necessarily making 23 decisions that are benefiting the class. So if there's 24 no evidentiary support for a removal of counsel, hearing

a day's testimony about attorney/client information and

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strategies accepted and rejected isn't in the best interests of the class. Likewise, repeated efforts to get rid of counsel or to suggest they're incompetent is not in the best interests of the class. Representations that everybody who has filed a proof of claim isn't supportive of the settlement is not in the best interests of the class. It's also not true. So we are going to set a path forward.

My thought was adding additional voices to the class representatives, without necessarily getting rid of the class representatives we have, would be an appropriate way to interject some order in what's happening. And now I understand that there's no objection to additional class representatives — class counsel, I should say, and so they have been added, and my thought is, if you ask, I will give you some time to see if you can make, as the new class representatives suggested, a final go at settlement.

Otherwise, we are going to set it for trial. We are going to go forward, and we are going to resolve the case. And it's also my observation that it has not been helpful for plaintiffs' counsel to vet ideas with defendants' counsel and then explain to class representatives why the defendants reject them. That's just not -- it's kind of the whole process has gotten

muddled.

This is a -- not -- it doesn't need to be adversarial in tone, and the attorneys are working well together, but I have never had a case where settlement is based on the defendants persuading the class representatives that what they're suggesting is not appropriate and it's going through plaintiffs' counsel at the time. I understand you need to transmit that, but that's not been particularly helpful.

On the same token, I agree that some of the class representatives' requests for relief are just unrealistic, and if they are set in stone and that's the only thing you will accept and anything short of that isn't going to work, you are not really understanding the settlement process, which is often a compromise and getting the best deal possible for the whole class as opposed to the perfect deal that will satisfy each class representative in its entirety.

So we are going to try to get things on track. I am happy to hear your -- your opinions in that regard.

I have pending -- the only motions pending now are the renewed motion to appoint new counsel; the motion to decertify the DFA, DMS subclass due to lack of adequate representation; the motion to appoint Peter Southway, Marilyn Southway, Reynard Hunt and Robert Fulper as DFA,

DMS subclass representatives; and there's a motion to substitute them for current DFA, DMS subclass representatives that was filed by Claudia Haar, Jonathan Haar and Richard Swantak.

So I am going to start with plaintiffs, and then we will work over to defendants.

MR. PIERSON: Your Honor, this is Kit Pierson.

I guess there are a couple of things I would like to say preliminarily and then happy to address these motions in whatever sequence you want to.

I mean, in terms of where the case is and where it's going, which is the most important question, I think the Court is -- the Court is right. The Court has sort of set a process in motion with these new subclass reps. We think new subclass reps should be added on the non- -- on the DFA, DMS side as well. And the whole rationale for them coming in was to let them evaluate the settlement, participate in the settlement discussions, and see where that goes. And it seems to me that's the right course to let -- and you can talk to them about how long that process needs to run, but I think that process should run its course, should be presented to the Court, and if -- if that doesn't result in a conclusion of the litigation, then we should be going to trial.

THE COURT: So you aren't asking that any of 1 2 the current subclass representatives be removed? 3 MR. PIERSON: We are, your Honor. We are asking to be removed. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 MR. PIERSON: Your Honor, I do want to comment 7 on two of the comments the Court made about -- with 8 regard to the views about the settlement, which I think are -- I think they're not fair, frankly, and let me 9 10 just give you my view on them. You made the comment about the -- our point that 11 12 7500 class members have submitted claims. THE COURT: Not submitted claims. Signed on 13 14 to the settlement is what I have seen. 15 MR. PIERSON: They submitted claims, 16 your Honor. 17 THE COURT: I know. 18 MR. PIERSON: Yeah. 19 THE COURT: And it's been framed as signed 20 on to the settlement. 21 MR. PIERSON: Let me finish in --22 THE COURT: Okay. MR. PIERSON: -- how I would frame that. 23 24 Those class members were given -- were essentially 25 told they could do things, and they weren't mutually

exclusive. They were told that they could submit claims, and they were told that they could submit objections and were told how to submit objections.

Now, those 7500 farmers made what I think would be fairly described as a decision, because that choice was clearly presented to them, and the decision they made was to submit a claim, and the decision they made was not to submit any objections to the settlement even after having been told to do so.

Now, I think -- I think reasonable people can argue about how much weight that is entitled to.

THE COURT: Well, what about your notice to the class? I approved it, so I know what it says, and it said just because you submit a proof claim does not mean that you are agreeing with the settlement.

So you are right, they did not file objections.

You have equated filing a proof of claim with signing on to the settlement, or that's how it's been represented.

I have a problem with that because I don't think those are the same things. You can have a different view.

MR. PIERSON: They are not identical, your Honor, but what we have said is these folks were told not just you can submit a claim, but they were also told, if you have objections, you can submit objections, and here's how to. And they all chose not to do that,

and what -- my main point is that's entitled to some weight. How much weight the Court gives it or how one wants to characterize it, one could reasonably disagree with, but that's a choice they made. That's kind of point one.

Point two, you made the comment about the discussions with DFA, and I think that -- that may have kind of been a misunderstanding of what happened here. You know, what happened was we were presented by the class repre- -- subclass representatives with -- with terms that they wanted as part of a negotiated settlement. They were described by them as nonnegotiables.

We presented them to the defendants, which is exactly what we were really probably required to do, but in any event, we did it. The defendants then told us why they would not agree to those -- they would not agree to those terms, they were nonstarters, and the reasons for that.

We communicated to the class representatives what DFA had told us in the course of the settlement. We had communicated to the class representatives. And I am saying all this because it's in documents that they have submitted. We told them what DFA said. We told them the rationale for what DFA said. That was -- I would do

that in any case where I am discussing with the defendants. That's the appropriate thing to do.

Now, that doesn't mean that we have to agree with DFA, DMS. We have to make an independent judgment about whether that's realistic -- whether those are realistic things to seek or not, but the point that had to be communicated to the class reps was, you can decide whether you want to pur- -- we can all decide whether you want to proceed to trial on that basis but there will be no settlement on this basis because this is DFA's decision, this is why they feel strongly about it, and it's nonnegotiable from their point of view.

So, your Honor, there was just absolutely nothing wrong with communicating. There really wasn't. So that's really -- that's really --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PIERSON: I don't want to quarrel with you, but I --

THE COURT: I agree with you on point two, not on point one. So you have got a partial victory.

MR. PIERSON: I'll take that, your Honor.

I guess the one issue probably that I should -that I should address is the -- is the motion for -about -- regarding the class representatives, and
there're really two pieces of that.

One is that we have proffered four additional subclass representatives: Peter Southway,

Mrs. Southway, Reynard Hunt, and Robert Fulper. We've reviewed their qualifications. They have all committed to — they understand their responsibilities. They have committed to consider the interest — they understand they have an obligation to consider the interests of the entire subclass. They're all highly qualified, and I think the rationale the Court gave for adding subclass representatives on the other side of the subclass, which we, frankly, didn't take a position on — we sort of thought it was not our fight, but the rationale adopted by the our — by the Court really supports the same conclusion on our side of the class. So I —

THE COURT: So let me ask you about that, because I -- you know, and being stumped as to how we are going to get this case to a resolution short of forcing you to go to a trial, which is a possibility, when it's obvious that both sides do think a settlement is feasible, I don't understand why we would have to replace the existing class representatives.

So one thing I am concerned about, I think that they need to get with the program and represent the whole class and be less obstructive, and I tried to make that clear, that this is -- is not in the best interests

of the class. You have to represent everybody. 1 2 But why replace the dissenting voices? So it's one thing to say new views from the class on both sides of 3 the subclasses, but why do our existing class 4 5 representatives have to go? 6 MR. PIERSON: Well, it's a good question and I 7 agree they're distinct questions. And, your Honor, as 8 you can imagine, having been accused of a variety of things, you know, it's an issue I have wrestled with, 9 10 frankly, for years about how to deal with the subclass 11 rep situation, and one of the aspects of it that is 12 troubling to me -- it does go to your question -- is, 13 you know, if it was just me they were having problems 14 with, I'd get someone else to replace me. I really would. 15 16 The problem here is, you know, there're eight 17 attorneys from four different law firms. You know, 18 Mr. Abrams has been described as a snake and a liar. You know --19 20 THE COURT: Well, they don't have any problem with the local counsel, and --21 22 MR. PIERSON: Well, your Honor --23 THE COURT: -- they have new attorneys.

MR. PIERSON: -- that actually is not correct,

your Honor, because I have told them -- I have made very

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clear to them that they can interact with Mr. Manitsky whenever they want to, and Mr. Manitsky can tell you his own experience, but what I would tell you, your Honor, and it's quite truthful, is that if they get advice that they don't like or disagrees with some preformed view of what the law is or what they think the record ought to be or whatever, they are not going to -- they are not going to accept the words from any messenger. They will either just -- frankly, it includes the Court. They may -- they'll either dismiss it as irrelevant or they will -- or they'll demonize the attorneys, and that's what's happening.

Mr. Manitsky can talk about his own experience, but what I will tell your Honor is -- is I have at multiple points over the last six years encouraged them to reach out to other counsel, whether it's Dave Balto, whether it's Mr. Manitsky. I have no problem with them talking to the -- to Mr. Abrams and his team if that would help. Made multiple attorneys -- and, your Honor, I have hit a point in life where, frankly, you know, I look for patterns, because there're always one-offs, and it's hard to read into one-off, but what I can represent to you as an officer of the court is it really hasn't mattered, you know, which attorney is involved. And so that's a fundamental concern.

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And the -- what finally led to our motion, your Honor, which, for some, it may have been a long time in the coming, was just an accumulation of things and a conclusion that -- you know, I will tell your Honor, I take -- you know, you heard me testify about it at length. I take a lot of pride in the practice of law, and I take a lot of pride in my integrity as a lawyer. This is a new -- new problem for me, and my own feeling is that it's become an enormous distraction, an enormous waste of resources, and that -and that we have got subclass representatives who basically -- they have their own view of the world, which they are entitled to, you know -- it's one of the things I have always admired about them, that they have their own view of the world, but the problem is, your Honor, is that they either won't seek legal advice or, if they get legal advice or even instructions from the Court, which were quite clear about recording -- I mean, could not have been clearer about recording conversations, if they -- if they're getting something they don't like, it's rejected, and that hurts the class. It hurts the class a lot. So what it's meant over the course of this

litigation, it's meant that letters have been sent to

the court without running them by counsel or even -- not

only not running with -- them by counsel, without counsel even knowing they were being sent to the court --

I really don't think it's helpful to go down this particular path for the class as a whole. So I remember when we had the motion for new counsel and Mr. Abrams started telling me, As soon as this motion's done, we are going to get rid of these class representatives, and me saying to him, How is that helpful? And then I get a motion for approval of the settlement. You don't need a fairness hearing. You don't need notice. Just approve it. And how is that helpful?

So I understand that you need class representatives that you can work with. And I understand the presence of dissenting class representatives may be problematic, but it's a whole lot less problematic if there is a group that you can work with, and if the dissenting class representatives don't want to work with counsel, at some point they will voice their objections to any settlement. We will take it into consideration. When we get to trial, you got a bigger problem because you cannot have active --

MR. PIERSON: Right.

THE COURT: You can't have somebody tanking

the case from the witness stand. But I don't see the need to eradicate dissenting voices.

I agree that you are accused of many things that were not proved up, and that we're kind of right back at that "I expect you to rise above it," you know --

MR. PIERSON: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- that there was no evidence presented, true evidence, and I made it very clear you gotta testify from the witness stand. You can't just make arguments. I could have decided that motion on the first day. And it was class counsels' decision to testify in their honor. Fine. So I want -- I want that stuff, if possible, to stop because it's not in the best interests of the class.

MR. PIERSON: I think that's fair, your Honor, but let me -- I mean, this is a very candid conversation we're having --

THE COURT: We are.

MR. PIERSON: -- and I want to be very candid with you. One of my frustrations with the judiciary is often the easy course for judges when they see people going at it -- usually it's attorneys, thankfully, but is to sort of say a pox on both your houses. It's sort of like -- sort of like blaming Congress: It's -- it's everyone's fault. And here's what I -- what I would

like to tell you, your Honor.

You have very dedicated attorneys with a lot of integrity and a 30-year history to establish that. You have got subclass representatives who have made communication very difficult in two respects. One is by this whole -- you know, the notion that calls had to be recorded. Recordings end up on the internet. So -- and the combination of that -- and at this point it's very hard for us to have any confidence that -- that -- that one of two things won't happen: Either that statements that are made in the course of confidential communications will end up in the public domain, including if we talk to them about the weaknesses of the case or potential problems in the case -- I mean, that's damaging to the class.

The other concern is them making public statements or filing papers, saying things in public, without running them by counsel that's been appointed by the Court, so that we can evaluate what the potential implications in the case are. Those things are damaging to the class, and what I would say, your Honor, is I'm a big boy. I have dealt with clients who are in shackles when they are interacting with me, who were in shackles for my safety. I mean, I will do that. I will work with anyone.

What concerns me, your Honor, is conduct that I think is detrimental to the subclass, and as an officer of the court, I can't give you assurances or confidence on my part that that conduct on their part is going to stop because I have seen it year after year after year.

So if -- if the way your Honor wants to proceed, if you are asking me can we work with them and try to plow forward as effectively as we can, we can do that, and I will do that. But if you are asking me to tell you that based on everything I have seen I have confidence that these problems are going to end, that I can't represent to you. All I can represent is that as an officer of the court and as a lawyer that has -- places great value on my personal integrity and my commitment to the case, I am certainly willing to do everything we can on our part to make that work.

THE COURT: All right. So I am not going to decide the motion today. My perception is the problem is bilateral. It was not my perception that any of the plaintiffs' counsel merited removal. I decided no removal. The communication hasn't been the best. I made it very clear to existing class representatives that if you aren't pulling for the class and you are tanking the lawsuit and you are undermining the plaintiffs' position in the eyes of the defense, that's

a nonstarter too.

So my interest, as the fiduciary to the class, is what's happening to this class. And that's my candid observation. It has been bilateral. Right now you are in a better position than the existing class representatives, but I am wary of removing the dissenting voice from the process. And so my message to class representatives is get with the program. You are -- your views will be respected. They will be taken up in the event there is a settlement. We may talk again if this case proceeds to trial because I don't know how you can put on a witness who's not willing to prep with you and not willing to adhere to your theory of the case, but I am a little bit concerned at the adversarial posture continuing.

I wasn't surprised that the defendants threw gasoline on the fire with their motion to certify -- decertify the class, but I -- they're seeing the chaos, and as good advocates, they are taking advantage of it. And that's not in the best interests of the class.

MR. PIERSON: If I could just make two comments on that. One is, you know, I do think it's important the Court understand, I mean, I really try to be kind of an umpire. I mean, I really have tried to stay objective about this. I have talked to a lot of

people about the case, and -- experienced counsel, and tried to get other perspectives, and one of the reasons we filed the motion is, you know, we are officers of the court, your Honor, and the issues we raised about the subclass rep, they are serious issues, and, you know, it would -- frankly, I think, it had gotten to a point where it wouldn't have been consistent with our responsibilities not to raise them.

Now, I understand what the Court's saying. You know, we will march on on whatever basis we are told to, but I think it was important to raise them to the Court on this, and I think it's the right thing to do.

I think the Court makes a second important point, which is there's a distinction between where we are now, at which a difference in views and dissenting voices, it's all part of the process and a healthy thing.

That's very different than how do you proceed to trial, and I think implicit in what the Court's saying, which I completely agree with, is let's take this one step at a time. Let's everybody be grownups. Let's everybody stay focused on the interest, is how do we protect the subclass, and let's march forward one step at a time, and we will do that responsibly, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me hear from any other plaintiffs' counsel that is not duplicative of Mr.

Pierson, and that may be Mr. Abrams from his class or our new counsel about what they need, what -- a time frame they need, any plans for going forward. So -- MR. ABRAMS: Thank you, your Honor.

I have nothing to add to what Mr. Pierson said. I am happy to address any issues or questions of the Court.

THE COURT: All right. That's fine.

How about our new counsel? Mr. Cassidy or Mr. Smith?

MR. SMITH: Good morning. I'm Daniel Smith.

Again, thank you for your decision over the summer to include Mr. Taylor and Mr. Aubertine to begin with, and Mr. Cassidy and myself by way of follow-up.

I think your summary of what we had intended captures much of what I had intended to say, so I can be relatively brief.

I would add that Steve Taylor and I basically sketched this out to begin with as a team approach to this, and it's taken a while but we have gotten there to put the four of us together into this team. I think the motion practice really sharpened the role we were trying to develop and it's been very helpful for that.

One consequence is I haven't yet had a chance to speak with DFA's counsel. I am in sort of an unusual

position. I am quite familiar with Mr. Kuney's client but I am not particularly familiar with him. So we haven't yet got to the point of becoming familiar with the defendants' counsel.

As far as our road map, I think, as I said, we laid it out in our motion. What we'd like to do is become more familiar with the case based on the additional documents that are now available to us, and now that we have the status of both additional representatives and counsel, we would like to go back through and communicate more formally with our fellow counsel as well as the farmers.

I think your point to Mr. Pierson, the role of dissenting voices in this type of dairy matter is very important. So we want to communicate with the Haars and the Sitts and Mr. Swantak, get a better feel for their concerns, but at the same time we speak with other farmers from around the community in terms of their feelings as well; at the same time educate ourselves in the documents, sit down with Mr. Abrams and his counterparts, and see where we are.

The goal --

THE COURT: How much time do you think you are going to need to do that?

MR. SMITH: I think there are really two

points: What is the time and what is the goal? We figure something on the order of six weeks to two months for that process. We have a benchmark, an immediate benchmark in front of us to meet with Mr. Abrams down in D.C. the end of next week, so I think we are all very sanguine to the fact that this process has to move forward and our role is not to slow it down but is to move it forward.

So we want to get right to further discussions with them next week, get through the record, talk with the farmers. We figure a six-week process for that. The goal is to develop some form of alternative proposed settlement to sit down with the DFA side in that six-weeks to two-month period. Our objective is -- and, again, where you started is kind of where we are.

I think what is unreasonable is to think that Capper-Volstead is going to be done away with in this case. On the other hand, where the proposed settlement is right now, from Mr. Aubertine and Mr. Taylor's perspective, doesn't go far enough. So what we are looking for is somewhere in that range, in the middle of what is realistic but what really is more responsive to the concerns that Mr. Taylor and Mr. Aubertine have heard.

THE COURT: All right. And do you have a

position on any of the pending motions? And should I 1 2 wait for your response? Or -- I know you have just got 3 on board, so --MR. SMIHT: I think we're basically new to 4 5 the -- new to the case. Our primary focus is on the 6 issue of whether we can find some additional, 7 substantive provisions for a proposed settlement, see if 8 we can find a resolution to the case short of going to 9 trial, and that's our primary focus. And I think the 10 issues that you are dealing with are teed up well by all the other parties, and we are basically sitting those 11 12 out at this point. THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Kuney? 13 14 MR. KUNEY: Morning, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Good morning. 16 MR. KUNEY: Steve Kuney for the defendants DFA 17 and DMS. A couple of remarks. We -- we believed and still believe that the 18 19 settlement that was submitted to the Court was a 20 reasonable resolution of this matter for all concerned. 21 We are --22 THE COURT: Did you believe that the Court 23 could approve it without fairness hearing, class notice, 24 all that? 25 MR. KUNEY: I actually didn't understand that

the request was to not have a fairness hearing. What I -- what I thought, the way I read the motion, was that they were suggesting that we didn't -- was not necessary to have a new notice because the revised agreement was more favorable to the class, but I had always expected there would be a fairness hearing and there would be an opportunity for people to come in and talk. And then your Honor would make the --

THE COURT: How would they know where to -without notice, how do you file an objection? So that
kind of caught me by surprise, and since it was kind of
a joint proposal, I hadn't seen that. And when we
looked at cases in which that had happened, it was
instead of getting 4,000, you got 4,500, and you didn't
complain about 4-, so you are not going to complain
about 4,500, or something like that. I didn't see that
that's where we were.

So how would we -- I guess it's esoteric, but I don't see that we would have a fairness hearing without notice.

MR. KUNEY: Well, I may have come up with my own vision of how the process was going to play out. Frankly, that was part of the reason that we thought it made sense that the proposal was made in the alternative so that if you thought the fuller process was necessary,

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we could move forward in that direction. I had not anticipated -- obviously if we are going to have a preliminary approval process, there would need to be notice and all the steps would be required. anticipated that if your Honor thought that was the appropriate direction, you would have sort of told the parties to do that. You didn't. You simply denied the motion based on the -- not having in front of you enough, which I totally understood that. But I did think it wasn't that there wasn't going to be objection to the new agreement; it was that the objectors had made a very extensive record of their objections. It was -we weren't anticipating, candidly, that a lot of those objections would be affected. They would remain; they would remain alive and well, and your Honor would be once again put in a position to review the settlement.

The primary things that had changed from before were -- and your not approving the original settlement, you had expressed some concern about the process and commented that you were unable to conclude that the process weighed in favor of approving the settlement.

First --

THE COURT: So I actually made two comments. Process, which we took care of with the motion for new counsel --

1 MR. KUNEY: Right. 2 THE COURT: -- and substantive, and that was the objections. But let's assume we are down the road. 3 4 MR. KUNEY: Right. 5 THE COURT: That's done. 6 MR. KUNEY: All right. Right. 7 THE COURT: Right? And it's an interesting 8 conversation because we haven't had it before. 9 MR. KUNEY: I understand. 10 THE COURT: Let's talk about the path going 11 forward. 12 MR. KUNEY: Okay. Understood and agree. 13 That's sort of spilt milk at this point, if you will 14 excuse the pun. We appreciate that new people have been named. We 15 16 have seen the motion to add even more new people. We are not unwilling -- we will listen. We will 17 18 participate in the negotiating process in good faith. 19 We don't -- candidly, we don't see the settlement as 20 needing massive change to be fair. New people who are 21 coming, who may have radically different perspectives 22 and may have ideas that we never heard about or thought 23 about, we're willing to entertain them, although, as we 24 have said before, we do tend to think that the

settlement ought to relate to the case, and so it would

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be -- we are not sure what new ideas will fit to the case, but we are open. We are open to the process, and we do think it makes sense, and we think everybody ought to try very hard to see if we can kind of put Humpty Dumpty back together again before we proceed down the other path.

So we are, I will say, willing and anticipating full participation in taking the best shot we can at seeing whether it's possible to get this -- get -- to come back to the Court with another settlement that has broader approval among the class reps and that we can go through whatever the full process, present it to the class, and send out notice, and you can again evaluate the people who are not in front of you and how they feel about it.

So we are fine with that. We will do it. We remain committed to it. We wanted to settle the case before. We'd still like to see if we can work that out.

In terms of the pending motions -- I will be very quick on that -- we don't take a position on the renewed motion to replace class counsel. We don't have a position on the proposal to add new class reps on the DFA, DMS side, or on the substitution. We don't have a position on either of those.

The motion to decertify, we said in the motion that

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if we were in a settlement world, that would be a different course, but we were looking ahead to the -- to the prospect of another world. And some of the comments your Honor has made this morning about the unworkability of the class reps' purposes of trial is precisely part of what we were thinking about, but we were also thinking about what you had said when the two subclasses were first created, which is that you saw at least the potential for a conflict between those who support and benefit from DFA, DMS policies and those who do not. And that when the two -- two subclasses were created. what I at least had envisioned that would likely mean is that the non-DFA class -- we wouldn't expect them to necessarily be fans or supportive of DFA policies, but that it -- but those farmers who are supportive of what are ultimately determined to be the lawful policies of DFA and DMS would have a voice on the DFA -- DFA, DMS subclass sides.

What prompts the motion is that that seems to not be happening right now. That with the class representatives for the DFA, DMS side, none of them -- not only didn't voice any support or -- or express the view that the organizations were favorable, but they literally sought the dissolution of them as dairy marketing organizations, and we found it hard to see how

the many, many DFA farmers -- and we're not going to debate with you this morning how many, but a lot of them have come to court in various forms, through affidavit, through support of the process. I think it's -- I think it's beyond question that there's some significant number of people on the DFA, DMS side who want the lawful activities of those organizations to continue and find them very helpful and very beneficial to their lives. They seem to us right now to have no voice.

Whether the new proposed class reps provide that voice, I will be honest with you, I can't tell at this moment based on the limited record that we have so far, and I have already discussed with Mr. Pierson whether he would be willing to let us defer our reply brief on that motion until we can get a better sense of whether we think the problem that we raised has been solved or not, but we are not -- we are not yet prepared this morning to say we are withdrawing the motion to decertify because it's all fine. Because, from our perspective, it's at best unclear whether the problem we raised has been fixed, and surely if we are in litigation mode, the problem's not been fixed.

THE COURT: Was the class decertified in the Southeastern milk case before trial?

MR. KUNEY: The class was decertified -- yes,

there was a time when the DFA, DMS class was decertified. Then what happened is Dean raised the issue of whether their settlement could still be valid since they had now settled with the class that the court had ruled could not be certified. Then we went through the process of creating subclasses, and then the DFA, DMS class sought recertification for purposes of continuing the litigation.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KUNEY: So we went through -- we went through quite a -- maybe I should say similarly protracted process of -- but there was a period of time when the DFA, DMS class was out.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KUNEY: And so that's -- so we are not -we are not necessarily seeking an early ruling on that,
but we are not in a position to withdraw it because we
think the problem is -- still is very real, that there
ought to be someone representing those I think
thousands, hundreds, dozens, whatever the number is, of
members of the DFA, DMS class who affirmatively think
these organizations are terribly important, positive
forces in their lives, and critical, and that voice
ought to be heard as part of this settlement process and
certainly any litigation process as well, and we don't

yet see that on the DFA side, but we are -- as part of this process of moving forward, we are going to take a hard look at that too.

We are not interested in -- we are not interested in forcing decisions on issues that don't need to be decided, but I do want the Court to understand that the concern that prompted the decertification motion is still this morning very much alive and well in our minds because we don't yet see that kind of voice that we think those dairy farmers deserve to have.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KUNEY: Okay?

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KUNEY: Thank you.

THE COURT: Here's going to be our plan going forward. When we started the case, I told you it would not -- I would not let it become the most expensive and protracted case on the court's docket -- and of course it has become one -- and that I would be involved heavily until you could get along and manage the discovery schedule yourselves.

And from that point forward, you did a very nice job of moving the case forward. There were no discovery disputes that were not meaningful ones that required judicial intervention. They were very limited in

nature. Lots of discovery was underway. The summary judgment process, although I think you must think I am beyond human with the amount of stuff you gave me to read, proceeded smoothly enough. So you are capable of moving the case forward in an efficient and reasonable manner.

You have 90 days to see if you can settle the case, and I don't care whether you settle it or not. It's -- then we are going to go to trial because I do have an obligation to get this case resolved. It's my oldest case, and it needs to be resolved. So you will go to trial, and we will have different issues at trial.

So one thing that the class representatives need to understand is that dissenting voices in the settlement process can be helpful and productive, but if you are not pulling with the same oar at trial in front of a jury, and you have open contempt for the attorney that's doing your direct examination, that is not a good thing. That's not in the best interests of the class.

And so dissension is not to be avoided. That's what makes full representation of the class important, and Mr. Kuney has a good point: If the class representatives are doing their job, we are hearing from people who love Mr. Kuney's clients. And he is right, there must be some members of the class who feel that

way, and they need to be heard as well.

So you are collecting all the information from the class. You are making the best decision for the class at whole. You have to give up some of your own hard-felt goals about the perfect settlement that will achieve happiness in the dairy industry for everyone from that point forward. That is not a settlement, and it probably isn't going to be produced at trial, but that's our other way of resolving disputes.

So 90 days I am going to ask for a joint report. I will rule on all motions except for the motion to decertify a class. I am going to at least wait 90 days because I don't see that's something that I need to do now, but it's something to take up at trial. It puts significant risk on the plaintiffs going forward, so you should factor that in to your negotiations as well.

I think in settlement it's very important to assume that things are on the table until they come off. Some things are unrealistic, but I thought that there was a substantive problem with the prior settlement in that the injunctive relief is what people felt was inadequate, and I made my opinion known that \$50 million, while it was not unreasonable on its face, that doesn't mean that it shouldn't be more, it shouldn't be less. That's, again, none of my business, and I don't

care, but it was the injunctive relief that caught my 1 2 attention because that was what the class told the Court: We want to go to trial. We want to change the 3 way things are done. This is how we want to alter 4 5 what's happening in the dairy industry. 6 So I will leave you to 90 days. You will be 7 hearing from me if I don't hear from you, and you should 8 anticipate that when that 90 days is up, we are going to 9 be on a fast track to trial. I have decided you can 10 just refile all your motions in limine. I have decided the summary judgment motions. I know what the issues 11 12 are going to be. We will be here in Burlington now, and 13 we aren't sharing courtrooms as of two weeks ago. So 14 you will have plenty of time to try the case. 15 Anything further in this matter? 16 MR. PIERSON: No, your Honor. Thank you. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Haar, did you want to say 18 something? 19 JONATHAN HAAR: Yeah. Can --20 THE COURT: You can say something briefly. 21 JONATHAN HAAR: Yes. 22 THE COURT: Sure. Come on up. 23 JONATHAN HAAR: I am just looking for 2.4 clarification on one issue.

THE COURT: Sure.

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JONATHAN HAAR: With regards to communication back and forth, we ran into a real glitch over the last 10 days or -- a week ago plus 10 days, and I was just looking for clarification as to your ruling.

You said e-mails and recordings wouldn't work, and we agreed with that, that, you know, you want to be able to at least occasionally speak together, and I appreciate your, number one, recognizing dissenting voices equal justice and, number two, my blood type, my wife likes to share with people, is B positive. So, you know, I am always willing to try to go forward and hope for the best.

THE COURT: So let me take this opportunity, it is very important for the class as a whole, that I -- my job, according to the law, is to be the fiduciary to the class as a whole. I need you to represent that class as a whole or you can't be a class representative.

JONATHAN HAAR: I understand that -- that completely.

THE COURT: Okay.

JONATHAN HAAR: And I believe I can speak for the others that we all understand that completely. You understand we had some significant concern.

THE COURT: Understood. Okay, so you want some guidance going forward, and go ahead and ask me a

question.

JONATHAN HAAR: Well, what had happened was we were looking to make recorded conference calls. We felt we'd have an electronic secretary at that juncture, and that's where the impasse was.

So --

THE COURT: So I think that's a bad idea because it suggests you are making a record that is then going to be used against your counsel in some later proceeding. It's not necessary. If -- if you wanted to get up and testify, if we came to that, you could testify. And it introduces an element into a free discussion that's not appropriate.

So one of the things that I have tried to caution everybody north of the V is, I don't want to know about your attorney/client relationships, and I certainly don't want these people privy to strategy and "I don't like this" and "then we had this conversation and this is what happened." It's not good for the class.

So I think recording it is a bad idea. It introduces an element that people have to wonder where those recordings are going to go for and how they are to be used. You should be having a candid conversation that's respectful. They shouldn't schedule the conference calls at short time. That did catch my

attention. And let's see if you guys can work together because there are solutions when people cannot work together. It happens all the time in cases. And that that's somebody has to go and you want it to be the counsel and they want it to be you. And let's see if we can make sure that you are both still in the case because you have information of value to share. Okay?

So I don't want to --

JONATHAN HAAR: Yes. I appreciate that very much.

THE COURT: Okay.

JONATHAN HAAR: And I hope that you got our attempt to clarify our, quote, nonnegotiables. We were negotiating with our counsel. We were looking for the sun, the moon and the stars, we recognized fully, and we shared that very quickly with them the following e-mail, that we were looking for -- you know, we want goals. How we get there, obviously their choice.

THE COURT: Well, we will have new people in the mix, and that's always -- it's like a chemistry experiment. I am hoping it's a good chemistry experiment, and we'll see what happens.

I will wait to hear from you all in 90 days. All right?

Thank you.

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1	JONATHAN HAAR: And I will be looking forward
2	to speaking with all of them.
3	(Court was in recess at 10:47 a.m.)
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8	CERTIFICATION
9	I certify that the foregoing is a correct
10	transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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12	October 9, 2015 Date Anne Nichols Pierce
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